GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:68
ANSWERED ON:06.12.2004
PRODUCTIVITY OF FOODGRAIN
Panda Shri Prabodh

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the productivity of foodgrains in the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to promote productivity of foodgrains; and

(c) the details regarding productivity of cash crops like rubber, coffee and coconut etc. in comparison to other developing nations?

Answer

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 68 DUE FOR REPLY ON 6TH DECEMBER, 2004.

(a): The figures of productivity of foodgrains comprising rice, wheat, coarse cereals, and pulses for the last five years, i.e., from 1999-2000 to 2003-04 are given below :

(Tonnes per Hectare)

Crop	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1. Rice	1.99	1.90	2.08	1.80	2.05
2. Wheat	2.78	2.71	2.76	2.62	2.71
3. Coarse Cereals	1.03	1.03	1.13	0.96	1.23
4. Pulses	0.64	0.54	0.61	0.56	0.62
5. Foodgrains (1to 4)	1.70	1.63	1.73	1.56	1.71

(b): The programmes aimed at boosting production and productivity of foodgrains include the following:-

(i) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice).

(ii) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Wheat).

(iii) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals).

From October 2000, these schemes have been subsumed under Macro Management Programme with a view to provide flexibility according to regionally differentiated needs of the States.

A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme on `On Farm Water Management for increasing Crop Production in Eastern India` was launched from 2002-03. The objective of the scheme is to increase production & productivity of crops through exploiting abundant ground/surface water, in the Eastern India. Under the scheme, assistance is provided for (i) installation of shallow tube wells (STW) with pumping sets, (ii) electric/diesel water pumping sets, (iii) Low Lift Irrigation Points (LIP), and (iv) dug wells in hills and plateau regions. The scheme is being implemented in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The scheme is a back-ended credit linked one and is being implemented through the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development.

As regards pulses, assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits etc. under the centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Scheme for Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) launched in April 2004.

(c): As regards Rubber, the productivity of natural rubber (NR) in India is the highest among the major NR producing countries in the world. The productivity of NR in India remained at 1576Kgs per hectare during 1999-2000 to 2001-02. It improved to 1592 Kgs. per hectare in 2002-03 and further up to 1663 kgs. per hectare in 2003-04. Thus, the productivity of NR in India is well above the productivity of NR (1418 kgs per hectare) in Thailand, which is the largest producer of NR in the world. As regards coffee, India`s productivity (1.03 tonnes per hectare) is higher than that in major coffee producing countries except Vietnam (1.47 tonnes per hectare). In regard to coconut, India`s productivity (6777 nuts per hectare) is higher than that in major coconut producing countries except Brazil (12810 nuts per hectare).